AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend page 15, lines 3-12 as follows.

Further, the fusion protein of HBsAg and EGFP can be detected using an anti-FLAG antibody, by inserting a FLAG tag (NH2-YIDYKDDDDKI-COOH), which is a well-known protein, between HBsAg and EGFP. To express a FLAG tag, an oligonucleotide with SEQ ID No. 2, and an oligonucleotide with SEQ ID No. 1 were prepared to be used respectively for sense-strand and antisense-strand. This synthetic DNA encoding the FLAG tag is designed to contain a restriction enzyme AccI site in the upstream side and contain a restriction enzyme AgeI site in the downstream side.

Please amend page 18, lines 30-32 and page 19, lines 11-15 as follows.

The gene sequence of the HBsAg L protein fused with EGFP, and its amino-acid sequence are denoted by SEQ ID Nos. 13 and 14, respectively.

The two kinds of PCR primer used here were oligonucleotides with SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4. These primers are designed to contain AgeI site in the upstream side and contains a restriction enzyme NotI site in the downstream side.

Please amend page 22, lines 25-27 as follows.

The gene sequence of the HBsAg L protein fused with human interferon ω, and its amino-acid sequence are denoted by SEQ ID Nos. 15 and 16, respectively.

Please amend page 23, lines 7-12 as follows.

The two kinds of PCR primer used here were an oligonucleotide with SEQ ID No. 5 for sense-strand, and an oligonucleotide with SEQ ID No. 6 for antisense-strand. These

primers are designed to contain AgeI site in the upstream side and contains a restriction enzyme NotI site in the downstream side.

Please amend page 26, lines 25-27 and lines 30-32 – page 27, lines 1-6 and lines 17-23 as follows.

The gene sequence of the HBsAg L protein fused with human interferon β1, and its amino-acid sequence are denoted by SEQ ID Nos. 17 and 18, respectively.

A synthetic cDNA hwas made from a human-hepar-derived RNA (CloneTech) with a reverse transcriptase super script II (Gibco-BRL) using an Oligo-dT primer. The obtained cDNA was subjected to PCR using oligonucleotides of the SEQ ID No. 7 and SEQ ID No. 8 as primers, that specifically amplify the HGF genes, thereby producing another 2.2kbp HGF genes. Those primers are designed to contain AgeI site in the upstream side and contains a restriction enzyme NotI site in the downstream site.

The plasmid DNA was subjected to PCR with QuickChange™ Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene Corporation), using two complementary synthetic DNAs, respectively made of an oligonucleotide of SEQ ID No. 9 and a complementary oligonucleotide of SEQ ID No. 10, and a oligonucleotide of SEQ ID No. 11 and a complementary oligonucleotide of SEQ ID No. 12.

Please amend page 31, lines 13-15 as follows.

The gene sequence of the HBsAg L protein fused with human HGF, and its amino-acid sequence are denoted by SEQ ID Nos. 19 and 20, respectively. (Example G) Transfer of GFP to human hepatic cancer cells by HBsAg L protein particles.